Lincoln Box 3

ROCKFORD FORUM.

A. COLTON, Publisher.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The ROCKFORD FORUM will be published every Wednesday and furnished to subscribers at two dollars in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed six months. Produce delivered, received in payment. Office in the Arcade Building up stairs.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar for twelve lines or under, for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction to yearly advertisers.

DOCT. D. GOODRICH,

Has opened an Apothecary and Grocery Shop two doors south of the Arcade. ☞Advice gratis
Rockford, Feb. 28, 1844.

MILLER & MILLER,
Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors,
ROCKFORD, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL.

☞M. & M. continue to render their professional services in all matters pertaining to the United States' Lands. All business entrusted to them in the Courts of Illinois and Wisconsin will receive their prompt attention.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Freeport, Stephenson Co. Ill.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office over H. W. Loomis's Store,
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MARSH & WIGHT,
ATTORNIES AT LAW.
Office, Arcade Building.
JASON MARSH. JAS. M. WIGHT.

FRANCIS BURNAP,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Rockford, will attend the terms of the Supreme Court and of the Federal Courts at Springfield.

JAMES L. LOOP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Belvidere, Boone County, Ill.

M. BURNES,—*TAILOR*,
SHOP FIRST DOOR NORTH OF THE "WINNEBAGO HOUSE,"
WEST ROCKFORD.

Assignee's Sale.

BY authority of the United States District Court of the State of Illinois, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House in Freeport, in the County of Stephenson, by order of the undersigned assignee, all of said assignee's interest in the assets of William E. Henry, Joseph R. Berry, James Eells, Charles Rose, and Jabez Giddings, consisting of Notes and Accounts; a portion of assets of Joseph W. Kinney, consisting of the north 45 acres of E. half of N. E. quarter of sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 11 E. of 4th Meridian, in Bureau County, Ill., undivided fourth of two town lots in the village of Rock Island, Ill., situated near the Court House; 11 acres in the village of Rockport, Rock Island Co. Ill., and Notes and Accounts; of Andrew Burnside, consisting of 14 shares in the Buffalo and Mississippi Rail Road Company, a lot of operative tools on sections 8, 11, and 12, on said Rail Road, consisting of Spades, Shovels, &c.; accounts, &c., of James C. Brayton, lot 15 in block 6 in the town of Akron, Portage Co. Ohio: 44 lots in the village of Adrian, Loraine Co., Michigan. and Bonds Notes and Accounts. All of the above mentioned property I shall sell to the highest bidder. Terms of sale—for all sums less than $5,00 cash; above $5,00, Notes with security approved by me at four months.

JOHN A. CLARK, Assignee.
Freeport, January 27, 1844. 51

For Sale.

EIGHTY acres of LAND, lying about four miles northeast of Rockford, being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, township 44 north, range 2 east of the 3d principal meridian. The land is of the best quality, has a variety of soil, wood sufficient for fuel, and some timber.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE and lot in Rockford, east of the river.

FRANCIS BURNAP.
Rockford, Feb 7

Wanted,

A FEW THOUSAND bushels of *OATS* for for which a liberal price will be paid.

—ALSO—

Any quantity of good FLAX SEED, for which a fair price will be paid by

E. H. POTTER.
Rockford, March 6, 1844.

CABINET WARE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of bedsteads, tables, stands, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash or any kind of country produce taken by the Merchants of this place; or lumber.

H. R. MAYNARD & Co.
West Rockford, March 16th, 1843.

Notice to Raftsmen

I WANT to hire 30 or 40 men to raft lumber from the Wisconsin River to St. Louis, the coming Spring. The time of starting from this place will be the middle of March. Application must be made to the subscriber immediately.

P. B. CROSBY.
Rockford, Jan. 3.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS.

Northern—Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M. Departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Southern—Arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11 o clock, A. M. Departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Eastern—Arrives on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock P. M. Departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M.

Western—Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 11 oclock A. M. Departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock M.

Mineral Point, via Wiota and Gratiot's Grove—Arrives on Mondays, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Departs on Thursdays, at 4 o'clock A. M.

C. H. SPAFFORD, P. M.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } In Circ't Court of said County
Stephenson County, } to April Term, A.D 1844
JOHN W. MAYNARD
vs. } *Foreign Attachment.*
ABRAM B. GUITEAU.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the said Abram B. Guiteau of the State of New York, that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Stephenson and State of Illinois, at the suit of John W. Maynard and against the estate of the said Abram B. Guiteau, for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars, dated the 12th day of January, 1844, directed to the Sheriff of said Stephenson County to execute, which said Writ has been returned by the said Sherriff into the said Clerk's office, with the following being endorsed thereon, to wit: "By virtue of this Writ of Attachment to me directed, I have attached the following property, to wit: S. E quarter of S. E. quarter sec 31, T. 27 N., R 8 E 4th P. M., containing 40 acres, and the life estate of the within named Abram B. Guiteau in the following property, to wit: Lots No one, two, nine, ten, block 37, in the town of Freeport." Now unless you the said Abram B. Guiteau shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Freeport, on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said John W. Maynard, and the said estate so attached as aforesaid will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN A. CLARK, Clerk.
M. P. Sweet pln'tff's attor.
January 18 1844. 49

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } In Circ't Court of said County
Stephenson County, } to April Term, A. D. 1844
SETH SCOTT
vs. } *On Attachment.*
DANIEL B. SHERMAN.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the said Daniel B Sherman that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Stephenson and State of Illinois, at the suit of Seth Scott and against the estate of the said Daniel B. Sherman, for the sum of one hundred forty-three dollars and thirty nine cents, and directed to the Sheriff of said Stephenson County to execute, which said Writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, executed as follows, to wit: "By virtue of this writ I have levied on the following property of Daniel B Sherman, to wit: three stacks and one half stack of oats, a lot of oats on the floor, one stack of spring wheat, and lot of buckwheat on the floor, two brown horses and light two-horse wagon. Served Dec. 7th, 1843." Now unless you the said Daniel B Sherman shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Freeport on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said Seth Scott, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN A CLARK, Clerk.
M. P. Sweet, plaintiff's attorney.
January 18, 1844, 49

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } In Circ't Court of said County,
Stephenson County, } to April Term, A.D. 1844.
COUNTY OF STEPHENSON
vs. } *For. Attachment.*
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK,
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
and WILLIAM BAKER.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the said William Kirkpatrick of Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, in and for the County of Stephenson and State of Illinois at the suit of the County of Stephenson and against the estate of the said William Kirkpatrick for the sum of five hundred and thirteen dollars and one cent, dated the 9th day of December A. D. 1843, directed to the Sheriff of said Stephenson County to execute, which said Writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office with the following being endorsed thereon, to wit: "By virtue of this Writ of Attachment issued from the Circuit Court of Stephenson County and to me directed, I have levied on the following described property: Lot No. 4, block 51; the undivided seven 32nd parts of the E. half of N. W. quarter S. No. 31, T. 27 N., R. 8 E., excepting lots No. (3-4) in block 49, lots No. 1 2 3 7 8 9 10, and so much of lots 4 5 6 in block 35 embraced in said ¼ sec.; lots No. 5 6 7 in block 19, lots No. 1 2 3 5 6 7 in block 48; lot No. 10 block 55, lots No. 1 6 7 in block 54; lots No. 1 5 in block 53; lot No. 6 in block 50; lot No 1 in block 66; lot No. 1 in block 63; block 80; lot 6 block 81; lots 6 7 in block 31; lots 8 9 10 in block 30; two acres at or near the S. W. corner of the S. E. ¼ sec. 31, T. 27 N., R. 8 E., owned by B. Goddard, lots No. 2 4 5 8 9 block 46, lots 2 3 8 9 10 block 54; lots No. 1 2 8 9 10 block 49, lots No 4 5 in block 45; the entire block of 53; lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10, block 50, block 56; lots No 1 3 5 6 7 8 9 10, block 57. Served Dec 9th, 1843." Now unless you the said William Kirkpatrick shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Freeport on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, in favor of the said County of Stephenson, and the said estate so attached as aforesaid will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN A CLARK, Clerk
Thos. J. Turner, plaintiff's attorney.
January 18th, 1844. 49

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } SS.
Lee County, }
THOMAS McCABE,
vs. } *Attachment.*
HENRY SNYDER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Henry Snyder, that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County of Lee, dated the ninth day of October, A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Thomas McCabe, and against the estate of the said Henry Snyder, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, directed to the Sheriff of Lee County, to execute, which said Writ has been returned executed. Now unless you the said Henry Snyder shall appear before the Circuit Court of said County of Lee, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Dixon, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, give bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, in favor of the said Thomas McCabe, and the estate so attached as aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy the same with costs. Dated at Dixon aforesaid, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1844.

CHARLES T. CHASE,
Clerk of said Court.
Southwick & Eustace att'ys for pl'tff. 51

Notice.

ALL persons who gave their Notes, for purchases made at the sale of the property of G. W. LEE, (deceased) at Kishwaukee, are hereby informed, that said Notes are in my hands for immediate collection.

C. H. SPAFFORD.
Rockford Jan. 17 1844.

From Graham's Magazine for March.

LOVE vs. ARISTOCRACY, OR SHILL-I, SHALL-I?

BY MRS. MARY CLAVERS, AUTHOR OF 'A NEW HOME.'

[Concluded.]

George was very reluctant to be dragged off without a promise from Persis, but he was obliged to be content with the advantage he had gained. He felt that the tone of his mother's invitation had not been what it should be, but he hoped his own urgency had supplied all deficiencies. An invitation to the Palazzo was not likely to be contemned by any of the village damsels. We must confess, it occasioned no little flutter in the innocent heart of Persis; but she was, as we have said, prematurely sober and self-restrained, and sought good advice before she ventured to decide on a point so important. She did not even think "What shall I wear?" perhaps the scantiness of her wardrobe saved her the trouble. She only said to her parents, 'Had I better go.'

They were mutually disposed to think Persis might safely follow her own inclination in the matter; and the young girl had as naturally been inclined to what all young people love. But the next morning, when Persis went as usual to her spinning, she mentioned the whole affair to old Mr. Hicks and his good sister; the visit of the evening before, the hasty tone of the mother as contrasted with the urgency of the son; and also, for we must own that Persis, like many a simple damsel, had a quick perception of the ludicrous—the odd way Mrs Burnet had of coupling her request for the lilies so closely with the invitation for the evening.

"Just like her!" said Aunt Hetty, she's the coldest-heartedest critter that ever spoke."

"She is a proud unfeeling woman, said old Mr. Hicks, 'and if you'll take my advice, my dear, you'll keep clear of the Burnets altogether. George is always crazy after some pretty face or another, and it's no credit to a young girl like you to have his acquaintance. If he or his mother should meet you in the street at B——, they wouldn't know you at all. Don't go Persis.'

At this advice from the plain spoken old man, Persis blushed deeply, and the vision of the grand party, which had began to loom large in her imagination, faded away almost entirely. She had so much respect for farmer Hicks who was known as the oldest settler and universally looked up to by the neighbors, that she resolved at once to follow his advice, and decline the tempting invitation. Besides, in a cooler view, an instinctive self-respect whispered that Mrs. Burnet's manner was any thing but what it should have been, and that the only urgency had been on the part of the young man. So she told her good old friend that she would not go to Mrs. Burnet's.

The lilies went, however, and formed the crowning decoration of the feast, dividing the public eye with the splendid 'pediment' of maccaroons which had been brought with great care and solicitude from B——. The entire gentility of the neighboring village was collected. There was the lawyer's lady, and the clergyman's lady, and the storekeeper's lady, all dressed as primly as possible, and looking as solemn as the occasion required. Then, there was Mrs. Milbank, the tailor's lady, a very 'genteel' woman, and she wore an elegant black bombazine, with pink satin bows on the shoulder, and a flounce half a yard deep.—Mrs. Perine, the harness-maker's lady, was in plain white, but she wore a scarf of rainbow hues, and a most superb and towering head-dress of black feathers and pale blue roses.—Miss Adriance, the school ma'am, was invited, because she was 'genteel' and wore spectacles, though her calling was scarcely the thing for a select party; and she honored the occasion by appearing in a green merino, and a mob-cap, full trimmed with yellow ribbons.—But it would require the accuracy of a court-circular to describe the costume of every star that twinkled in Mrs. Burnet's parlor on that distinguished evening. We can but observe that the eyes were brighter than the candles, and the conversation much less blue than the cerulean mantlepiece. The very beaux were inspired, and instead of sneaking into corners, or getting behind the door, they came boldly forward, talked and laughed among themselves and looked sideways at the girls, with most unwonted assurance.

George, arrayed in the 'freedom suit'—solemn black, of course, as became his profession—made the agreeable to his male guests after the most approved style—shaking hands heartily, and asking them to 'take something to drink.' But the festivities had reached no great height, when the youthful heir, scanning closely the tittering circle, missed the bright mistress of the lilies, and, finding or making an opportunity to speak to his mamma, asked if 'the Allen girl' had not come.

'No, my dear,' said the honey-voiced Mrs. Burnett, 'I dare say she could'nt get her frock washed in time, or she would have been here.'

As the lady turned away, with a gentle utter at her own wit, her young hopeful vanished by the nearest door.

'Where's your girl?' said he a few moments after, addressing Mr. Allen.

'Gone to bed,' was the cool reply.

'Why! is'nt she coming to our 'us?'

'Not this night, I think,' replied her father, very composedly; for, be it known that the ceremonies of acceptance and apology are not in vogue among us—every body exercising his democratic privilege of going or staying away, without rendering account to any one.

'Why! that beats all!' exclaimed Mr. George in considerable vexation. 'Why did'nt she come?'

'Well—I believe she did'nt want to,' said Mr. Allen.

'I don't believe that,' muttered George, and, going out of the door, he looked up at the only upper window.

'Halloo! Persis—I say, Persis!'

No answer.

'Persis Allen! what's the matter with you!'

Dead silence; and poor George, casting a wrathful look at the papa, quietly smoking his pipe in the kitchen, went his way back to the party, resolving to pay the most provoking attention to Miss Drinkwater, by way of revenging himself on fate and Persis Allen.

The party went off in the usual style—that is to say, dull and stiff at first, chattering and warm secondly, and then after due attention to the vivers, coming to an uproarious finale.—Mr. George, early excited by drinking with his 'dear five hundred friends' more or less, became quite stupid before the company departed; and, when the last shawl had left the entry table, and the second supply of tallow candles began to burn low in the sockets, Mrs Burnet was obliged to call in the strong arm of Huldy from the kitchen to get Mr. George up to bed.

The next day it became but too evident that the freedom-party had cost Mr. George Burnet a violent fever. He awoke out of a long sleep with an agonizing pain in his head, and a pulse going at railroad speed. Before evening medical aid had been summoned, heads and vials shaken, and a cot put into George's room for Mrs Burnet, and a smoked ham into the pot for the 'watchers.' (Watchers are always expected to be very hungry.) In short, it was a serious case, and excited much interest with the two Galens of the neighborhood.

'Midnight!—and not a noise—' from one end of the village to the other—'snored'—for the screams and ravings of the unfortunate youth freighted the weary echoes.

'Persis! Persis Allen! why don't she come?' rung in the night air so distinctly that the owner of the appellation lay trembling in her little attic, with vague dread of distress and impending disaster. All night long did the heart rending tones of the sufferer keep her awake, and it was scarcely daylight when a messenger from Mrs. Burnet, knocked loudly at her father's door, to entreat Persis to come but for a moment to George's bedside, hoping that the sight of her might have some effect in soothing his irritation. She went, though trembling and almost fainting with fright and agitation, never doubting, in her simplicity whether it was proper for her to comply with so unusual a request. There is a sort of sacred reverence for the sick in those regions, where there is scarce any reverence for any thing else.

The moment George's delirious brain became aware of the presence of the pale beauty he would have sprung from the bed but for strong arms that held him down. It was indeed surprising that her image should have taken so firm a hold on his memory and imagination; but it soon became very evident that nothing but her presence would sooth his more than 'midsummer madness.' So there the poor girl was obliged to sit, her cold hand clasped between his burning palms, and his wild eyes fixed upon her face, hour after hour, listening to his raving vows that she and she only should be his wife, spite of his mother and—a less smooth-looking personage.

We are not to suppose that Persis was unmoved by the sound of all these passionate words. Words have a power of their own, as we have all doubtless experienced, and besides, George Burnet was rather a handsome young man, and the certain heir of a still handsomer property. So that we shall not pretend that his protestations, though made in all the wildness of delirium, fell upon deaf ears or a stony heart. On the other side the bed stood Cyprian Amory, unwearied in his attention to the sick man, but watching with a painful anxiety the changes in the pale face of Persis, and frequently suggesting something which might tend to quiet George, and relieve her unpleasant situation. At length George's ravings grew fainter, his grasp gradually slackened, his eyes closed, and he fell asleep, murmuring blessings on the fair being who had so kindly soothed his wretchedness. Persis was removed, half fainting, and it was not until some hour's rest that she was able to return home, so completely had her nerves been overwrought by this distressing scene. Yet Mrs. Burnet dismissed her without the slightest acknowledgement of the sacrifice she had made to humanity; evidently rejoiced to get rid of so dangerous a friend.

But there was further trouble in store for the politic mamma. George's delirium subsided it is true, but his memory proved wonderfully tenacious of the subject of his ravings. As he gained strength his natural wilfulness showed itself, and a determination to make good all he had said to Persis was but too apparent. The violence of his disease was not of long duration, but it had so shattered him that his convalescence was slow; and, during the weeks of his scarce perceptible amendment, his talk was continually of his fair neighbor. His mother would not stay in the room to listen to what so deeply offended her; but Cyprian was always there, and into his unwilling ear did George pour all his plans for the future.

'We sha'nt live here, Cyp,' he would say; 'she's too splendid a creature for the woods, and besides mother would worry her life out. Is'nt she a sweet creature, Cyp? Stay—what do you go away for? You shall be my clerk, Cyp, you write so much better than I do—you shall study law with me—take care of my business when I'm away. I shall be sent to Congress bye and bye, and while I'm gone to Washington, you'll be head man at home. Only help me to persuade my mother. Won't *she* make a figure at Washington? Such a step! and how she carries her head!' and he would run on by the hour after this fashion, holding Cyprian fast till his new found strength would be entirely exhausted, and he would fall asleep only to wake and renew the strain.

Matters could not long go on thus. It never entered the head of either mother or son that Persis Allen would have to be asked more than once; and Mrs. Burnet only waited her son's more complete recovery to put an end to his fine dreams. When the time came for the execution of this her fixed purpose, there was a scene indeed. George cried and swore alternately, while his mother, calm as usual, with her lips compressed to a thready thinness, and that unearthly light in her eye which malicious eyes will perversely emit when their owner most desires to seem angelically virtuous, she expressed her unalterable determination to disinherit him if he persisted in marrying a girl who earned her living by spinning.

This was a tremendous engine, and wielded with the coolness so peculiar to Mrs. Burnet, it bore with terrible force upon poor George, who had been brought up to expect a fortune which was entirely in his mother's power.—But opposition only contributed to keep alive a determination which would otherwise most probably have shared the fate of many others which George had made and broken. He did not venture to defy his mother openly, for, in his eyes as well as hers, the possession of property was all that made any essential difference between one man and another. But there had been nothing in his education which forbade his pursuing covertly what he had not courage to defend; and Persis was doomed to be way laid on all occasions by her impetuous admirer, till she was almost ready to marry him in order to get rid of him.

George had now entirely recovered and his mother insisted on his returning to his business according to promise. Cyprian took charge of the village school, and the white and green house presented a silent and very haughty looking exterior—Mrs. Burnet having subsided into her usual aristocratic grandeur, and not even knowing the poor spinning girl when she met her. Cyprian Amory, it is true, though he belonged to the great house, was troubled with no such shortness of memory—indeed it would have been unfortunate for him if he had, poor fellow! for why should he remember Persis? They often encountered at sunset, when each was returning from the day's task, and it was perhaps from an idea that Persis' own youth had not passed without its trials and struggles, that Cyprian was led at times to be rather confident on the subject of his condition and its difficulties. It was thus that the fair spinning-girl learned that the only chance to which Cyprian looked for an escape from the horrors of a district-school, was George's consenting to receive him as a clerk, a destiny not in itself to be coveted, yet far preferable to its alternative. Such was the pity and sympathy excited in the gentle breast of Persis, that she almost wished sometimes that she had excepted George, since she might then have been of so much service to poor Cyprian!

But the time came when Cyprian no longer met Persis as he sauntered along the road, after shutting up the school-house. She was bound, day and night almost, to the death bed of her kind old friend, farmer Hicks, whose sister, quite infirm, and almost imbecile, depended on Persis as on a daughter. Inured to care and to personal sacrifice, the aid of Persis about the sick bed, was invaluable, and the old man, with his dying breath, blessed her, and recommended his sister to her kindness.

After he was gone, and his will came to be opened, it was found that he had left Persis his entire property, with the sole burthen of a comfortable support for the aged sister,' feeling,' the will said, 'that she could not be in better hands.'

Here was an overturn of affairs! and, at first, it seemed likely to be the overturn of poor Persis' wits, too; not that she was elated, but perplexed and embarrassed in the extreme by the surprise, and by the sudden weight of responsibility. She was to live in her own house that the old lady might not be subject to the pain of a removal, and, as Persis' younger sister was now able to supply in part her place at home, this was soon arranged; but other matters presented more formidable difficulties.

We must not pretend that our village maiden had been indifferent to the addresses of a young gentleman who was considered by the entire democracy about her to be so much 'above' her. She had a kind and noble heart, but, after all, she was human, and subject to the influence of *caste*, as well as the rest of us. George Burnet, a young 'lawyer' the beau of the country, and heir of the splendid white and green house, and of the fine farm appended to it would have been irresistable, perhaps, but for a something—an unexplained troublesome something, which presented itself before Persis' mental vision whenever she had time to think of the matter. There was drawn by some magical or invisible power, on the retina of her mind's eye a pretty rural scene—a log-house, plain but small, shaded with trees and surrounded with gay flowers. In the upper chamber of this humble abode was a neatly dressed damsel plying the great wheel, and in the little garden which her window commanded, was a tall, slender young man, busily tending some well kept rows of vegetables, and occasionally casting a glance upward at the window. The damsel at the wheel was Persis herself, the youth in the garden, her friend, Cyprian Amory.

This pretty picture had often presented itself to Persis, while she was still a simple spinning-girl and it stood very much in the way of George Burnet's interest. And yet, if Persis, could only marry George, how much might she brighten the lot of her friend, Cyprian.—George would take Cyprian into his office, and, once on the way, Cyprian might, nay, must, rise to a condition in life so much better suited to a mind like his. A farmer's life would never do for that delicate frame, and a school in the country is only another name for starvation, and not reputable starvation either. It was such considerations as these that had caused Persis sometimes to listen to George Burnet, and try to make up her mind to like him, though she had told him no a thousand times.

It was only a few days after the funeral of old Mr. Hicks, and the old aunty and her young guardian were still seated at the tea-table, when they were surprised by a visit from Mrs. Burnet. That agreeable lady was decked in her sweetest smiles, and paid her compliments of condolence in the choicest phrase, crowning all by hoping that as Miss Allen must be quite at leisure she should have the pleasure of seeing her often—very often. She was so fond of the society of young people! and now they were to be such near neighbors, she hoped Persis would be 'sociable.'

This visit was followed at no great distance by another, with the avowed object of pleading George's cause, the match being now warmly desired by the devoted mother. She had understood, she said, that there had been an attachment, (she did not say a mutual one though her manner implied it,) but Miss Allen must be aware that nothing could be more imprudent than engagements hastily made, and without proper provision for the future. *Now* there could be no possible objection; and she hoped her dear Persis would not object to an early day since poor George would find it impossible to engage in business until his mind was at rest.

All this was delivered so volubly that Persis had no opportunity for a word, but even while Mrs. Burnet was speaking, her mind had been unconsciously applying all these prudential observations in another direction. It was a brilliant thought, truly, and it was marvelous that it had not suggested itself before—that she could do as she liked. She had means enough for two, and Cyprian could hire workmen, and oversee the farm as old Mr. Hicks had done. All this was concluded in a moment;

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end, as a finish to the cogitation, grown world ly wise by suffering, she considered that if any thing should yet be lacking, she could still ply the wheel as before, and so make all right.

And, when Mrs. Burnet had exhausted all her eloquence, and paused for a reply, she got only a p'mm and somewhat absent negative.

Who shall give the faintest idea of her rage? Who paint the gleam of that eye, or the sharp thinness of the compressed lips? Bitter sweet was she at parting, and Persis was so occupied with her new idea that she felt no embarrassment at having offended the great lady.

But how to put her plan in Cyprian's head? We can account for what follows only in one way—the intensity of the thought which dwelt on him for so long a time must have drawn him to her side; for he no sooner understood that Mrs. Burnet had been to see Persis than he found himself irresistibly impelled towards the old farm house.

And there, in the parlor, by the great western window, sat Persis; her head leaning on her hand, her eyes fixed on vacancy, and her thoughts so absorbing that she did not perceive Cyprian's entrance until he stood before her.—A start—a fluttering blush, and the magnetic influence was evident to both. Cyprian was not yet so much of a school-master that he could talk nothing but grammar; and though you might have found it difficult to parse what he said to Persis on that occasion, the meaning was, on the whole, remarkably clear in her mind. She felt satisfactorily convinced that Cyprian had long loved her, though pride and poverty would forever have sealed his lips, but for the rumor that she had refused a rich lover.

And what did poor George Burnet do? He talked undutifully to his amiable mamma, and swore he would go and be a Patriot. Mrs. Burnet took both these things quietly and, George, after all, had to marry Polly Drinkwater.

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From the National Intelligencer.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.

The question of the right of the members of the House of Representatives, elected contrary to law to hold their seats in that body, having been decided in their favor by the House, the members thus elected will retain their seats, the Constitution and the law to the contrary, notwithstanding. The question, however though thus decided, is not settled, but will be appealed from, to the tribunal of the People, concerning whose judgment thereupon we cannot allow ourselves to entertain a doubt.

Of the merits and constitutionality of the law of the last Congress, which the House of Representatives has ridden over and trodden in the dust, we have already heretofore delivered our opinion, with the grounds of it; and on that head we have nothing to add.

But the doctrine has been set up during the debate on this question, and has been made the ground of decision against the law, which, although not entirely new—for we have before now seen and felt it in the Government—is not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but has been signally condemned and reprobated by the highest judicial tribunal of the country. We refer to the pretensions set up for the House of Representatives, under its power to judge of elections and returns of its own members, of a right to go beyond the law, under which an election has been held, and decide upon the degree in which the law is to be obeyed or disobeyed; in other words, (assuming the judicial function,) to pay regard and respect to only so much of any law as suits its pleasure. This is the very power claimed for the Executive, and acted upon under the Administration of General Jackson, viz: that the President is bound to obey the Constitution of the United States, only as he chooses to understand it, and to obey the laws only as he chooses to expound them. As did the Executive then, so does the House of Representatives now, take upon itself to act independently of the law, under the assumption, groundless and preposterous as it is, of a right on its part to determine, not whether the requisitions of law have been complied with, but whether or not, those requisitions of law, are precisely conformable to the Constitution, *as the House chooses to understand it.*

This is Nullification with a witness. Nullification of a new order. Nullification, by one branch of Congress, of a law passed by both branches, and approved by the President, and which no less authority, than that of the House of Representatives, Senate and President united, can repeal, nor any authority than that of the Supreme Court of the United States judicially annual.

The power conferred upon each House of Congress, under which this right to *nullify laws* is claimed, and has now been exercised—that is to say, the power to "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," most plainly was never intended to confer upon either House the authority to repeal a law, or to *nullify* a law, by assuming that of a law is void. The power conferred upon each House, by this decision is, on the contrary, but ministerial power, precisely the same as every Sheriff or judge of an election has, and exercises, to apply the law as it stands on the Statute book; a power given to each House, only to protect itself against errors or frauds, and false returns, which may have been committed or escaped correction, by the returning officers aforesaid; and any exercise of authority beyond that obvious limit to the power of each House is an arrogation by that House of power, not belonging to it, being the province of another department of the Government.

The decision which has been made, however, by the House will be submitted to for the present, because submission to it is a lesser evil than immediate resistance might prove to be. But the time will come when this decision will be revised, and reversed. It is a decision which cannot stand, because it is not only against law, but contrary to common sense.

The question involved in this decision is so very plain, that it may be safely left to the sober judgment of the body of the people. They will answer, we doubt not, in very intelligible terms, through their Representatives in Congress, that they are opposed to the doctrine of Nullification in every form, and quite as much to Nullification of the Laws of the United States by a single branch of Congress as a single State of the Union.

Henry Clay. Isaac Hill, in a late number of his paper, has the following paragraph in relation to Mr. Clay.

"Kentucky, we believe, retains all her Senators of the last fourteen years: her great man, Henry Clay voluntarily retired after more than ten years conflict: but, living, he infuses among his followers and admirers an enthusiasm and a devotion which seem confident of giving him the highest position in this Government. With many faults—with faults which no redeeming quality can atone to some—this gentleman offsets popular and splendid talents, a high and gallant bearing, a devotion to friends, and an indomitable perseverance in any marked course, that give him more personal influence in the political destinies of the country than perhaps any other man living

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The proceedings in either House to day have been marked with importance and interest; in the Senate, the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine having finally passed, and needing now nothing but the President's signature to become a law; and in the House, the question of privilege terminated and the validity of claims to seats of the members elected by general ticket declared, although in direct defiance of the solemn law of Congress passed in compliance with the forms, and authorized not only by the spirit but by the very letter of the Constitution.

In the House Mr Douglass of Ill. (the author of the majority report) occupied his hour in defence of its doctrines, and in reply to various counter arguments descending into at least unbecoming personalities toward Mr. Barnard and other gentlemen.

Mr. Weller (successful among about fifty competitors for the floor, as was determined in Caucus he should be) moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered; Yeas 128, to Nays 64.

SENATE. After some unimportant business the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was again taken up, and was passed; Yeas 30, to Nays 19.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

HOUSE. Mr Wise's valedictory letter was read before the House, expressing his regret on leaving the body for whom he entertained so high a regard and of which he had so long been a member; and resigning his seat.

The question of privilege again came up, and the resolution declaring the members from Mississippi "duly elected and entitled to their seats" was adopted; Yeas 97 to Nays 55. Also the similar one with reference to Mo., Yeas 106; Nays 62.

Thus the General Ticket Members are declared "entitled to their seats," and the case disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Steenrod, the rules having been suspended for this purpose, reports from the Committees were received in considerable numbers; among which are the following:

By Mr. Strong of N. Y., from the Committee on Claims, a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

By Mr. Burke, from the Committee on the Library, a joint resolution accepting and returning thanks to Mr. Samuel T. Washington for the present to Congress of the Sword of Washington and the Staff of Franklin (the similar resolution of the last session by oversight having failed to reach the President in time to receive his signature.)

SENATE. After the usual unimportant morning business the bill appropriating for the repairs and improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue was discussed briefly by several Senators and ordered engrossed: Yeas 33, Nays 8. It appropriates $10,000.

Friday, Feb. 16.

SENATE. The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee, and the remainder of the day was spent in listening to a speech from Mr. Phelps in reply to the sophistries of Mr. McDuffie, and in vindication of the present Tariff. Without concluding, he yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. After the journal yesterday was read, Hon J. P. Kennedy, one of the members elect from Maryland appeared and took his seat.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committe on the rules. Mr. Severance being entitled to the floor, addressed the House in an able argument against the 21st Rule, but before he had concluded his remarks, the hour expired and the subject was laid over until to-morrow.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. The question of the 21st rule was discussed by Mr. J. Campbell of S. C., during the morning hour.

He talked much of the incendiary and fanatical measures of abolitionists (both domestic and foreign) and urged the continuance of the rule on grounds of expediency to prevent a triumph of the abolitionists (which would certainly be achieved were it repealed) to keep down excitement; to remove a great cause to the obstruction of business in the House &c.

He conjured the 'Democracy' of the North to remain with them in support of the rule, intimating that by such a course, and only by it, they would ensure the support of the great body of the South, &c.

Monday, Feb. 19.

HOUSE. Mr. Adams presented among others, a similar petition from citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to that presented a few months since by him, for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to acknowledge the sovereignty of God, and His law as the paramount law of the land; for the repeal of all laws, whether authorizing the running of the Sunday mail or otherwise, in violation of that law, &c. The question of reception raised by Mr. Belser was finally laid on the table on motion of Mr. Carr Johnson.

Mr. Burke presented a petition of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, with reference to the Dorr movement; into its circumstances somewhat in detail; alleging that the new Government was Republican Government now existing in that State; calling upon Congress to guaranty to them its support; complaining of the conduct of the President for his movements towards the suppression of the rebellion; requesting them to require of the President the correspondence and application upon which he acted, and to inquire whether the members of the House from that State are entitled to their seats, a large number of voters under the People's Constitution having been excluded from the polls, &c.

He moved to refer this to a select committee of five, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Saunders moved to lay it on the table. Rejected; Yeas 35, Nays 141.

The previous question, was seconded; the main question ordered by Yeas 109, Nays 69, and the motion prevailed—thus ordering a select committee upon the subject, of which by courtesy Mr. Burke will be chairman.

SENATE. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill appropriating $3000 for the purchase of 1500 copies of Greenough's work on Oregon for distribution among the members of both Houses.

Mr. Benton denounced this whole system of book buying and distribution as a flagrant enormity. As to the subject of Oregon he meant to be heard upon it, special Minister or no special Minister; and if Great Britain realized her claim to half of the bad Territory, to which she no color of title she would have to fight for it."

Messrs Buchanan and Archer considered the information necessary in order to acting understandingly upon the subject, and hoping an appropriation would be made. Whether the books were distributed among them was of but little importance.

The subject was laid over.

The Tariff discussion was continued until adjournment by Mr. Phelps with much ability upon the Whig side of the argument.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The House was not in session to day.

SENATE. The bill appropriating $40,000 for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue was passed; Yeas 22; Nays 7.

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THE INTELLECT OF THE SENATE.

The House has become, since the retirement of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun from the Senate, the most interesting branch of Congress. The character of the Senate has deteriorated of late. Its most distinguished members are Choate, Crittenden, Benton, Evans, Wright, Buchanan, McDuffie, and Mangum. Mr. Choate is a profound lawyer, and a man of varied and elegant attainments. He is, however, better adapted to shine at the Bar than in the Senate. Mr Crittenden is the orator of the Senate—he possesses a lively imagination, a brilliant wit, and a ready and happy elocution. Mr. Benton, though wanting in the graces of a finished orator, is an useful and influential member of the Senate; no one applies himself more closely to his duties. For research, laborious investigation, and statistical detail Mr. Benton, has no superior in Congress unless it be Mr. Adams. Silas Wright is an austere clearheaded reasoner. As a politician he stands No. 1; as an orator or statesman, he holds an inferior rank. Mr. Buchanan is a solid careful reasoner—rather radical for a man of such good sense he makes no pretensions to eloquence. Mr. McDuffie is a fervid speaker; like most of the Southern members he is a man of strong feelings, without any great depth of thought. He is too rash and impulsive to be a safe statesman. As most of the South Carolinians, he is ever ready to sacrifice the interests of the Union to the prejudices of his native State. Mr. Evans is a cool, patient investigator, with considerable reputation as a financier. His manner of speaking is direct and to the point. As a man of any real merit in Congress—he speaks rarely, and only on occasions of moment. You may generally set down the frequent speakers in Congress as mere declaimers or captious reasoners, talking for the sake of talking, with extravagant notions of their own talents, the mediocrity of which their self-esteem prevents them from seeing. Mr Mangum has the figure, air, manner and address of a bold and eloquent speaker. He is a man of superior talents. Dr. Sturgeon, of your State, and several other Senators of his stamp, are evidently out of place, in such an intellectual body.

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THE TARIFF ON CLOTHING.

The Tariff on ready made clothing is, we believe 50 per cent—one of the highest duties there is—and which we suppose will be complained of as an example of the tyranny of a Protective Tariff. Well, we happened the other day to see the advertisement of a London Tailor, and marked the price he fixed to a broadcloth suit—and the result was that if the Tariff did not lay that duty, we could import our clothes, ready made, cheaper than we get them here—provided the foreigners did not raise their price as soon as they got the market.

Now, this is a first rate free trade fact.—"Why," says Mr. Free Trader, "you ought to buy where you can buy cheapest. You can do that in London, and you ought to buy there. The tariff is a tyrant and interferes with you."

Very well. Carry it out. Take off the Tariff, and we *do* buy in London. What is to become of the journeyman tailors and sewing women? We should like to hear their opinion on the subject. We do not believe they desire to be turned into the street without employment. But if they do, we are verily of opinion that it is best to have our clothes made AT HOME! What do you think, neighbors? Do you believe it is best to buy our coats, hats, jackets, in London? If you do *not*, then you cannot go with the locofocos. They want to buy *cheap*, and they sell coats and shoes cheaper in London than they do here!—*Cin Chron.*

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MORE TARIFF FACTS.

The aggregate receipts at the New York Custom House for the second week in February are $312,000. For the first *seventeen* days in February, as we learn from the Tribune, they reach the very large amount of $1,523,000. At this rate the revenue from customs, at the single port of New York for the months of January and February, will be about FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. In no previous year, not even 1836, has the New York Custom House yielded such rich returns. And yet we were told by the advocates of British Free Trade that the Whig Tariff would ruin Commerce and Navigation. How conclusively has experience demonstrated the falsity of these predictions! How triumphantly has the Tariff wrought out its own vindication! Will not the People stand by a measure which has already done so much, and which, if undisturbed, will effect vastly more, for the wealth, power and prosperity of the Republic?

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The Right Hon Richard Packenham. The new British Envoy, to the United States, is thus described by the New York Herald:

"He is rather a young diplomatist, of the English school, being not more than forty-years of age, and is a connexion of the Longford family in Ireland. His father was the celebrated Admiral Packenham, who quelled the mutiny in the Nore during the French Revolution. His uncle was the celebrated General Packenham, who was killed at the late battle of New Orleans in the fight with Gen. Jackson. The Dutchess of Wellington who died some years ago, was his aunt, and we believe he is allied to the High Tory party, of which the Duke is the principal head. In certain respects, M. Packenham is quite the reverse of Mr. Fox, who will we believe, return to England and not go to Mexico, as was supposed. Mr. Packenham is a man of the world—a real Irishman from top to bottom—very frank and generous, and full of the vivacity of his country—and, withal, a very skillful and practical diplomatist."

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Mike Walsh, speaking of the pipe-laying, says:—"The cant about pipe-laying during the last Presidential election is all froth and clap-trap; and it is indeed about every other election. *We laid as much if not more than the Whigs*; and every man in the democratic party who knows any thing about the matter, *knows that we did.*"

EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

The neighboring City of St Louis was the scene of much excitement on Sunday last, in the forenoon, of mutilated fragments of dead human bodies in a vault near the dissecting room of the Medical Department of the University. By ten o'clock, the neighborhood was thronged by a large concourse of people, which continually increased and soon manifested a disposition to attack the building. The police promptly repaired to the spot, and used every exertion in their power to prevent a rout; but to the constantly increasing numbers of the assemblage, and their hostile demonstrations, induced the Mayor to call upon the military for assistance.

These energetic measures for a time overawed the multitude; but gathering confidence from the continued accession to their numbers, they were preparing to commence an attack, when, fortunately for the peace of the City, Mr. Alexander Kayser succeeded in calming the popular effervescence. Upon his motion, the Mayor withdrew the military, and released three or four persons taken into custody for having assailed the building with stones and other missiles; and the people adjourned to the Court-house, where they organized a general meeting, and appointed a committee to inquire into the alleged nuisance, and devise the means necessary to bring the offenders to punishment. At the close of the proceedings, the crowd returned to the square adjacent to the building, and there remained until a very late hour; but the exertions of the Mayor, Sheriff, and other officers, prevented them from doing any damage, except to the sky-light, windows, &c., which were demolished.

On Monday, a large concourse of people again made their appearance about the building, but committed no act of violence. The Sheriff caused the fragments of bodies found in the vault to be decently interred: and the whole matter is expected to be brought before the Grand Jury, which will meet next week.—The Faculty have addressed "A Card, to the citizens of St. Louis," in which, while they acknowledge that dead bodies are dissected in the College—as is done in every other Medical School—they solemnly deny having ever violated the repose of the grave, and torn from it the remains of any of their fellow citizens. They likewise allege that the exposure was not the result of their carelessness, but the act of some enemy, to bring reproach upon the institution.—Tranquility had been completely restored at the last accounts.—*Alton Telegraph.*

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A DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

The feelings of the community were shocked yesterday by the announcement of a disastrous duel, which was fought near Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, by two young men of our city of respectable connexions. The parties were a young lawyer, Julian May son of Dr. F. May—and a student of medicine, Joseph Cochrane, brother to John T. Cochrane, Esq., disbursing clerk of the War Department. They fought with rifles, at fifty paces, and upon the first fire young Cochrane was shot in the forehead, and was at the last accounts, lying in a farm house in the immediate neighborhood, with no hopes of his recovery.

From the various rumors and reasons afloat in the city on yesterday in relation to this disastrous affair, we learn that it originated in a quarrel between a Mr. Ashe, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Poole of Georgia, in which Cockrane and May acted the part of friends of either party, and that they settled it without much difficulty. Growing out of this a discussion arose as to the bravery of each; and, in the rashness and heat of youth, without pausing to reflect upon the consequences, a challenge was passed, a meeting arranged, and above is its lamentable termination.

Thus has a young man, just setting forth in the world, with the brightest prospects, been cut off in the flower of his youth, and the survivor—but we pause—his own feelings and those of his family, must by this time be sufficiently acute, without adding to them any remarks of ours.—*Washington Standard.*

THE LATE BLOODY AND FATAL DUEL

Washington, Feb, 19, 1844.

I have with some difficulty obtained the following statement of facts from a responsible source, relative to this fatal affair. I believe them to be correct—but should there be any error, it will be very cheerfully corrected.

In regard to the origin of the duel it is believed that on Thursday morning last, (not on Thursday night) Mr. Cochran said in the presence of two or three of Mr. May's friends that he believed Mr. May a coward—that he had acted cowardly in a late affair—supposed to be in a difficulty between young Mr. Ash, and a young gentleman by the name of Pooler, from Savannah, Georgia. This expression of Cochran was immediately reported to Mr. May, at whose request two or three of his friends immediately waited upon Mr Cochran at his room, to demand of him a retraction of the words, and an apology. Mr. Cochran immediately declined, saying that he would consult his friends, which he did. This was about noon of Thursday.

During the remainder of the day (Thursday) preparations for the duel was made, although no challenge had as yet been made or accepted.

Mr. Cochran and his friends left the city of Washington about half-past five o'clock on Friday morning, in a coach with four white horses. They arrived upon the ground at Nelson's tavern about half an hour before the party. As soon as Mr. May and his friends arrived—as they did in a single coach, Dr. Miller attending upon horseback—he sent a challenge in the usual style to Mr. Cochran, which was accepted.

Mr. Pooler acted as Mr May's second, and Mr. Ash as Mr. Cochran's second. In May's party were also Messrs. Cuyler and Nicholson in what capacity I do not know. Mr. Cochran was also attended by his surgeon. Articles were drawn up and signed by the seconds, designating the weapons, which were to be rifles, and the distance fifty paces. The mode of proceeding to be with the breech of the rifle to the shoulder—the muzzle down—and to be raised at the word.—The words "Are you ready, gentlemen?" were then to be asked. They were then to fire between the words "one," "two," three" "stop,"—neither before "one," nor after "stop."

While these arrangements were going on at the tavern, the principals and surgeons proceeded to the field, about a mile distant.—There efforts were made to bring about a mild conciliation but in no purpose. The seconds arrived about 8 o'clock upon the field—when the efforts to effect a reconciliation were again renewed, but without effect.

The distance was then measured off by the seconds. The ground was very nearly level—the position of Mr. Cochran was very slightly elevated above that of Mr. May—not over a few inches. I should have stated that the choice of the ground fell to Mr. May. All the parties were perfectly cool and composed. Both the principals were members of the temperance society; Cochran was urged, however, to take a glass of liquor but refused, Both were perfectly composed—each expecting to wound his man and escape himself unhurt—and each hoped to draw the other's fire; that is by firing at the word "one," to anticipate the other's fire. Mr. Cochran, as was his custom, continued to sing snatches of songs. Each took his place—Mr. Ash gave the word, it being his privilege as the second of the challenged party. Mr. Cochran threw off his hat. Both replied "ready," in a fine clear voice. At the word "one," both fired—Mr. Cochran a second after Mr. May. Mr. May remained unhurt. Mr Cochran stood a moment—his rifle dropped from his hands, and he fell heavily and slowly back partly on his left side, the right leg being thrown over the left.

Mr. Cochran's surgeon was first on the spot. Blood was seen flowing from his forehead, and, upon pushing up the hair with the fingers, a wound was discovered through which a portion of the brain protruded about the size of two fingers. He appeared and was at first believed to be dead—Scarcely any pulsation or breathing was perceptible. Mr. May still continued in his place for some time, but subsequently went to the place where his second had stood.

Almost immediately after, Mr. Cochran's surgeon came to the spot. Dr. Miller ran to his assistance, and concurred in the opinion that Mr. Cochran must die in a few minutes. He called to Mr. May to take his horses and make his escape. Mr. May did so. His seconds came up to Mr. Cochan, and finding that he was dying, ran to their carriage, which was a quarter of a mile off, and returned to the city, with Dr Miller.

Mr. Cochran was then left dying upon the field, with no persons in attendance upon him but his surgeon and second, who was deeply affected by the fall of his friend. The driver of the coach and four white horses, frightened at the fall of Mr. Cochran, had suddenly driven off to the distance of half a mile, but were brought back, and in the course of half an hour blankets were procured, and Cochran was removed to his coach taking him to Nelson's tavern, Cochran vomited several times, and revived, his pulse becoming more perceptible. He was perfectly senseless—bled profusely—drenching the seats of the coach with his blood.

Efforts were made upon the ground, before Dr. Miller left, to replace the protruding brain. The hair was shaved off in the vicinity of the wound, but it was found impossible to restore the brain, and it was removed, and a bandage applied.

At Mr. Nelson's every thing possible was done for Mr. Cochran. Drs. Holmead, Elliott Hall, of Washington, and Richie, of Georgetown, were immediately in attendance. News of the catastrophe was instantly communicated to Cochran's brothers, John T. and Richard O. Cochran, who overpowered, by the intelligence, repaired at once to the spot. It may here be said that Joseph Cochran, who was not a medical student, as has been reported and published. He was about eighteen years of age, and the youngest of the three brothers.

The shots were exchanged about a quarter past 9 o'clock on Friday the 16th. From that time till half-past 4 o'clock on the following Sunday morning, he remained perfectly insensible, and at that hour died.

A post mortem examination was held, and the ball, which entered at the union of the frontal and left parietal bone, was found on the right side at the union of the right parietal with the occipital bone, between the membranes which envelope the brain and bone.

"The injury to the bones of the head was of a peculiar and striking character, and it seems remarkable that he should have lived so long as he did. The direction taken by the ball proves that he was taking aim when he received the wound.

The corpse was removed to the city last evening, and was buried this morning as I before stated.

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Faithless Swains. Oxford Times states that there are three breach of promise cases on the calendar of the Chenango circuit court, besides one already tried. This is finished up our business so as to take a clean start for leap year. In the case tried, the aunt of the broken hearted damsel testified that the false lover told her after he was sued that "he promised to marry Betsy, but she could not prove it." He must have had in mind the pleading of the two Dutchmen, one of whom sued the other before a Justice, for killing his dog. "To be sure I kill te nasty dog, put let him prove it," said the defendant. "How much was your dog worth? inquired the justice of the plaintiff. "He vash not voorth anything, but as he vash so mean as to kill him, he shall pay te full value.

The sneaking fellow of a defendant in the Chenango breach of promise case proved that he was an infant under 21 years of age, at the time of his promise, and thus escaped; such being the *law*.

ROCKFORD FORUM.

ROCKFORD, ILL.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Henry Clay,
Of Kentucky.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
S. LISLE SMITH of Cook County.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Sangamon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist., JOSEPH GILLESPIE of Madison.
2d Dist., EDWIN B. WEBB of White.
3d Dist., USHER F. LINDER of Coles.
4th Dist., J. J. BROWN of Vermillion.
5th Dist., D. M. WOODSON of Green.
6th Dist., M. P. SWEET of Stephenson.
7th Dist., WILLIAM BROWN, of Morgan.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

To-day we send up to our column's head the name of HENRY CLAY, the universally acknowledged candidate of the whig party for President. The present action of the whig force in this County unequivocally tells that the campaign of '44 has opened with an earnestness and vigor which will not be repressed until a complete overthrow of the power of misrule is effected by the election of their illustrious and worthy leader. It is cheering to witness the counties of Northern Illinois lighting up the fires of patriotism, which, like the aurora borealis, are darting their effulgent rays through the whole political canopy.

In placing the name of Mr. Clay at the head of our columns we have nothing to say by way of adulation or condemnation. If, in all things he is not the man we could desire, we still believe that in him are found combined more of the greatest requisites for that high station than any other man before the people. His brilliant talents, his laborious services to his country, and his tried and ardent patriotism, all conspire to render him worthy to be the first in office, as he is first in the hearts of the people.

CLAY CLUBS.

The whigs of this town at their meeting on Saturday evening last, took the necessary incipient steps for organizing a Clay Club, and on Saturday evening next they will meet again for the purpose of fully organizing such Club, with its proper Constitution and bye-laws.

This is an object worth the attention of every whig who wishes to see his principles prevail over demagogueism and corruption, and we do hope that the adjourned meeting will be well attended, and that every whig in the precinct will join.

As Auxiliary to this object a subscription was opened for the raising of funds, for the purchase of Junius tracts and other whig publications, and $17 were promptly subscribed. We would also commend this object as one worthy of the patronage of whigs, and one which bids fairer than any other to contribute to our success, and that, too, at a very cheap rate. We contend that the whig cause is eminently aided by the dissemination of correct principles, that it is based on the strong foundation of truth, and that it has nothing to fear and every thing to gain from fair discussion, and the proper understanding of facts and principles, and that the tracts of Junius are written by a master hand; in them principles and facts are discussed, and are published at a very small expense, and thousands can be scattered through the county for a few dollars.

We would also suggest that each precinct should form a similar Club, and that a County one should be formed at the coming mass meeting; and that said meeting should be well attended as it is expected that our eloquent candidate, M. P. Sweet, Esq., will be present and address the meeting. It is also hoped that S. Lisle Smith, Esq., one of our Electors at large, who is more celebrated as a stump speaker than any other man in the State, will be present and address the meeting.

☞The Charter Elections recently held in the cities of Galena and Chicago, substantially resulted in favor of the whigs. In the first, independent candidates for Mayor, and Aldermen in six out of the seven Wards, were elected over their loco competitors. In the last we have been informed a loco Mayor was elected by a majority of seven, while a majority of the Common Council are whigs.

FOR THE FORUM.
WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Rockford on the evening of Saturday the 9th of March 1844, at the Washington House in said town, Willard Wheeler was called to the chair, and James M. Wight appointed Secretary.

Mr. Burnap, after briefly stating the object of the meeting to be for organizing the party for the coming election, moved that a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions, which motion was adopted; and Messrs. Anson S. Miller, Francis Burnap, Wm. E. Dunbar, G. B. Udell, and E. H. Potter were appointed said committee; who, after a short absence, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

1st. Resolved, That we recommend a mass meeting of the whigs of Winnebago County, be held at Rockford on the first day of the next term of the circuit court in this county; to take such measures to bring out at the ensuing Congressional and Presidential elections, the whole strength of the citizens of the county, who are attached to the institutions of the country, in their purity, and to the true interests of the nation.

2d. Resolved, That a temporary committee of five be appointed by this meeting to make the necessary arrangements for said mass meeting.

3d. Resolved, That it be the duty also of the said committee to endeavor to procure the organization of the whigs in the several precincts, according to the recommendation of the late whig Convention at Springfield, by the appointment by the whigs in each precinct, of a committee consisting of three or five, the chairman of which shall be a member of the Central Corresponding Committee of the county, five of which committee according to the said recommendation are to be appointed by the whigs of the county. It was further resolved on motion of Mr. Burnap that a committee of three be appointed to nominate the committee of arrangements spoken of by the 1st resolution; and Messrs. F. Burnap, S. M. Church and H. R. Maynard, were appointed, who nominated Anson Burnum, Eleazer H. Potter, Goodyear A. Sanford, Artemas Hitchcock, and Hiram R. Maynard, who were appointed by the meeting.

It was then resolved on motion of Mr. Dunbar, that a committee of three persons be appointed by this meeting, to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of procuring whig publications at New York for circulation in this county and vicinity.

It was also resolved, on motion of Mr. Church, that a committee of four be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting a constitution and bye laws for a Clay Club in this town; and Messrs. S. M. Church, W. E. Dunbar, T. D. Robertson, and A. S. Miller, were appointed said committee.

It was further resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Rockford Forum.

Resolved that the meeting adjourn to Saturday evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock at this place.

WILLARD WHEELER, Pres.
JAS. M. WIGHT, Sec'y.
March 9, 1844.

FOR THE FORUM.
Meeting of the "Winnebago County Liberty Association," held at Pecatonic, March 7, 1844.

Notwithstanding the roads were extremely bad, there was a fair representative, and the greatest harmony prevailed. One spirit of devotion to the cause of universal Liberty seemed to actuate all who were present. The entire slavery men in this county are determined to go ahead. The following preamble and resolutions, in connection with others were adopted.

Whereas, the Father of his Country in contemplating the evils of Slavery, left us his *pledge* that so far as he was concerned, "his suffrage should not be wanting" for its entire overthrow, we feel that we are acting under the banner of Freedom which he unfurled when we adopt the *same pledge* in reference to ourselves; and considering, as we do, that the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of God, we believe the day is not far distant when the foul blot of Slavery shall no longer stain our national escutcheon provided the professed friends of the Slave shall do their duty. Believing also that there is power in truth, and that multitudes need only to become acquainted with *facts* in order to secure for the slave their suffrage and influence, therefore

Resolved, That we will do what we can to supply the voters of this county with tracts and other sources of ANTI SLAVERY intelligence.

Resolved, That some individual or individuals be employed by the society to visit the different precincts in the county, lecture, distribute tracts, collect funds, form precinct associations, &c., and continue such service as long as the funds of the society may warrant.

Resolved, That the officers of the society be a committee, to employ such individual or individuals to visit the different precincts, and direct as to the amount of labor that shall be expended in such effort.

Resolved, That we recommend to the precinct association, the registering of all the Liberty voters in their respective precincts.

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of James G. Birney for President and Thomas Morris for Vice President of the United States, believing these men fully qualified for such offices, and who will at the same time respect the rights of man and the laws of God; and that we approve of the nomination of Electors for this State, made at Aurora.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Citizen and Rockford Forum.

WM. BRADLEY, Pres.
L. S. SWEEZY, Sec'y.

☞A Sturgeon was caught one day last week, near the ferry in this town, which measured 5 feet and 4 inches from the nose to the root of the tail, and weighed 66 pounds.

MARKETS.

ROCKFORD, March 13.

Grain—Prime Winter Wheat brings 50 cents. Spring do., 42 cents Oats, 25 cents. Corn, 25 cents. Flaxseed, 75 cents per bushel.

Pork—8 a $11 per bbl. *Beef*—none. *Hides*, dry 7 cents per lb. *Butter*, prime—12½ cents. *Cheese*—6 to 8 cents. *Tallow*—9 cents per lb. *Lard*—7 cents per lb. *Eggs*—6 cents per doz. *Beeswax*—25 cents per lb.

CHICAGO March, 3, 1844.

Prices to day as follows: Wheat 70 cts, Flour $3,50; Pork $2,50 to $3,50; Beef $2,50 to $3,00; Flaxseed 87½; Lard 5 to 5½ cents; Corn 47 to 50; Oats 37; Potatoes 37½ Feathers 28; Butter 12½ to 15.

MARRIED.

In Sugar River Precinct, by John R. Herring, Esq., Mr. Francis Van Valkenburgh, to Miss Arminda Cannon.

DIED.

In Sugar River Precinct, Mrs. Arvilla Wells, wife of W. H. Wells, late of Erie county, Penn. [Printers in Penn. will please notice the above.]

SAMUEL F. PARKER—*Tailor.*
Room over H. W. Loomis's Store, next door to the Circuit Court Clerk's Office.
West Rockford, March 13, 1844.

Furs! Furs!!

THE highest price in cash will be paid for FURS and DEER SKINS by,
W. WHEELER.
Rockford, March 6 1844.

SASH.

FIRST-RATE hand made Willow Sash, for sale by E. H. POTTER, at the Arcade

FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop.

THE subscribers have just erected a Foundry and Machine Shop in the village of Rockford, and are now prepared to cast and finish most kinds of Machinery in common use on the shortest notice and in a good style of workmanship. They will manufacture in order Force or Lifting PUMPS for *draining Mines*, on an improved plan, which they will warrant to perform the duty at which they are rated; and having had considerable practical knowledge of draining mines they can with confidence recommend their pumps as being superior to any thing of the kind heretofore in use in this country, and especially in respect of their being less liable to get out of order, than any other kind.

They will have ready for operation before harvest, THRESHING MACHINES, with or without separators which they will warrant to be inferior to none that was ever manufactured in the West.

They will have constantly on hand PLOUGHS, of the most approved construction, and of a variety of patterns so as to suit the different soils.

They will in a short time be ready to cast Church, Dinner, Clock, Sleigh and Hand BELLS, and *Brass* and *Bronze* of all descriptions that may be called for.

Threshing Machines, Pumps, &c., will be repaired on the shortest notice. SCRAP IRON will be received in exchange for castings, ploughs, &c.

The subscribers have in their employ one of the most skilful and experienced Moulders in the United States, and therefore feel justified in warranting their castings, in point of mechanical execution, to be equal to any that are made any where.

WATSON & CHANDLER.
Rockford March 6th 1844

Assessor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the late Revenue Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Illinois, the undersigned, Assessor of Winnebago county, will attend at the time and places hereafter stated, for the purpose of taking and receiving lists of taxable property from all persons owning property in said county and State.

At the Court House in Rockford during the time of the circuit court.

Wednesday and Thursday, March 27th and 28th, at the house of D. S. Shumway, in Kishwaukie precinct.

Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th, at the house of Joseph Austin in Milton precinct.

Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d, at the house of Daty Hudson, in Westfield precinct

Thursday, April 4th, at the house of Reuben Barrel, and Friday, the 5th, at the house of Wm. Harvey, in Willow Creek precinct.

Monday, April 22d, at the house of Albert Tuttle, and Tuesday the 23d, at the house on John Cooper's farm in Northeast precinct.

Wednesday April 24th, at the house of Jacob Hyatt: and Thursday, the 25th, at the store of Stephen Mack in Pekatonic precinct.

Monday and Tuesday, April 29th and 30th at the house of Laman Pettibone, in North Pekatonic precinct

Wednesday, May 1, at the house of David Campbell 3d; and Thursday, May 2d, at the house of Isaac Sockett in Sugar River precinct

Monday and Tuesday, May 6th and 7th, at the house of James Atkinson, in Harrison precinct.

Wednesday, May 8th at the house of Joel W. Thompson; and Thursday, the 9th, at the house of David Paul, in Guilford precinct

Every Saturday in the months of May and June, at my office in Rockford

N. B. The following is the kind of property required by *law* to be made out and furnished to the Assessor in order to enable him to assess out value the same,—Lands are to be described each tract separately, by the number of the section township, and range, and the particular part of the section, and the number of acres in each tract and state either verbally or in writing, the number, (as near as may be,) of acres under fence in cultivation, and the kind of improvements, the quantity and quality of the timber—whether first, second, or third rate, and the quantity and quality of improved and unimproved prairie. Town Lots are to be described by their number, block and town, and addition in which they lie, or otherwise as they may be designated on the recorded plat, and when divided, what part of the lot. All pleasure carriages, whether two or four wheels, their kind and quality. All horses, mares, jacks, jennies, mules, with their different ages, kind and quality. All kinds of cattle, their number, different ages and quality. All hogs and sheep, their number, kind and quality. And all other descriptions of property, its kind and quality, including household furniture, &c., and money on hand. All capital employed each year in merchandizing, "to be ascertained by adopting as a criterion, the value of the greatest amount of goods on hand at any time in the year," including brokers, bankers, and money changers.

The law also provides, that if any person or persons shall refuse to give in his or her property or shall give in a fraudulent list, the property of such person shall be valued at double the value thereof, and taxed accordingly; and if any person or persons, shall neglect to give in his or her property, at the place appointed, such person or persons shall be charged six per cent. on the amount of his or her tax; and all lists may if thought necessary be required to be verified under oath.

EPHRAIM WYMAN,
Assessor of Winnebago county.
Rockford, March 5, 1844.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—*In the Boone Co. circuit court.*
Ariel B. Wadsworth, Administrator with the Will annexed, of John B. Prosser, deceased,
vs.
Archibald D. Prosser, Elias Prosser, John M. Prosser, Laura R. Prosser, Martin Granger, and Mary P. Granger, his wife; Hugh Crandal, and Labrina P. Crandall, his wife; Alvah A. Potter and Juliet L. Potter his wife;—heirs of said John B. Prosser, Defendants.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named Defendants, heirs of said John, or having an interest in the estate of said John B. Prosser, deceased, that I, the said Ariel B. Wadsworth, have filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, a petition praying for the sale of the whole or so much of the Real Estate whereof the said John B. Prosser died siezed, as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said John B. Prosser—and that the same will be presented to said circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held in and for said county, on the 22d day of April next, when and where the said heirs and defendants are required to appear and shew cause if any they have or can show, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, and the said Real Estate sold for the purposes aforesaid.—Dated Belvidere, March 4, 1844

ARIEL B. WADSWORTH, Administrator
with the will annexed of J. B. Prosser, dec'd.
W. T. Burgess, Solicitor.

Estate of
LEONARD WATSON deceased.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court for the County of Winnebago and State of Illinois, on the estate of Leonard Watson, late of said County deceased, notice is hereby given that he will attend at the office of said Court in Rockford on the first Monday in April next at which time and place all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present the same for examination and allowances

By order of the Probate Court.
P. H. WATSON, Administrator.
Feb. 3, 1844. 52

NEW STORE.
Groceries and Provisions

THE subscriber is now opening on the west side of the river, in the building recently occupied by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, a general assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which he has just received from New York, and which he will sell low for *Cash or Produce.*

The public is respectfully invited to examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere

JOHN W. TAYLOR.
Rockford, Nov. 15. tf

New York Store!

THE highest market price will be paid for Pork, Corn, Oats, Flax Seed, Dry Hides, Butter, Beeswax, &c., at the New York Store.
A. H. H. PERKINS.
Rockford, Nov. 22.

Wheat! Wheat!!

FIFTY CENTS a bushel will be paid in goods at CASH PRICES, for 20,000 bushels of good clean Winter Wheat, at the New York Store.
A. H. H. PERKINS.
Rockford, Nov. 22.

PORK, OATS, and CORN.

THE subscriber offers for sale,
1500 bush. prime Oats,
500 " Corn,
40 bbls Clear and Mess Pork, corn fatten'd
3000 lbs. Hams and Shoulders, smoked and in pickle,
500 lbs Lard.
G. A. SANFORD.
Rockford, Feb. 7.

Wool, Tobacco, and Hemp.

LIBERAL Cash Advances made on the above articles, for shipment to New York.
THERON PARDEE.
Chicago, Feb. 7.

Salt,

FOR SALE at the New York Store.
Also, 100 bbls. first-rate PORK.
A. H. H. PERKINS.
Rockford, Jan. 31.

Wanted,

PORK, Beef, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Beans, Tallow, Lard, Beeswax, Butter, Eggs, Flax Seed, &c. &c., for which liberal prices will be given at the Grocery and Provision Store of
JOHN W. TAYLOR.
Rockford, Nov. 15. tf

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of POTTER & PRESTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will pay the same to ELEAZER H. POTTER, who is duly authorized to receive all such indebtedness.

ELEAZER H. POTTER.
SAMUEL D. PRESTON.
Rockford, January 19, 1844.

The subscriber will continue the business at the Arcade, that has heretofore been carried on under the firm of Potter & Preston. Grateful to the people of this community for the liberal patronage they have given him in connection with his late associate in business, he hopes by pursuing the same liberal course that they have done, still to merit and receive a continuation of their patronage; and in this place would notify all such persons as have wheat contracts with the late firm to deliver it as soon as possible, and all debts past due to be settled immediately.

E. H. POTTER,
Jan 19. 49

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Winnebago Circuit Court, to
Winnebago County. } the April Term, A. D. 1844.
DAVID NILES,
vs.
WILLIAM SHIMMIN and WILLIAM E. SHIMMIN. } *Attachment.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the said William Shimmin and William E. Shimmin, of said county of Winnebago, that a Writ of Attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court, in and for the said County of Winnebago and State of Illinois, dated the 22d day of December, 1843, at the suit of David Niles of said County, and against the estate of the said William Shimmin and William E. Shimmin for the sum of eight hundred and thirty six dollars and eighty eight cents directed to the Sheriff of the said county of Winnebago to execute which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff, as levied on certain property of the said defendants. Now unless you the said William Shimmin and William E. Shimmin shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford on the eighth day of April next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said David Niles, and the said estate so attached as aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JAMES MITCHELL Clerk.
G. B. UDELL, Att'y.
Feb. 27, 1844. 2*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Winnebago Circuit Court. }
JASON MARSH
vs.
JOHN D. WELCH } *Foreign Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John D. Welch, defendant above named, that a Writ of Attachment has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Winnebago County, against the estate of the said defendant, at the suit of Jason Marsh, the above named plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and eighty five dollars, which attachment has been returned served by the Sheriff of said County, and that unless the said defendant shall appear in the said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, and then and there give bail and plead to the said action, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the estate attached will be sold to satisfy the same.

JAMES MITCHELL, Clerk.
February 7, 1844.
J. M. Wight, attorney. 51

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
In Winnebago Co. Cir. Court } IN CHANCERY
Governor J. Lyon, *Complainant*,
vs.
James H. C. Ackroyd, Pellum C. Teeple, George Ketchum, Benjamin P. Fifield, and Elijah Austin, *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendants, most of them being non-residents of the State of Illinois, that a bill of complaint in the above entitled cause has been filed in this Court, praying that certain lands in the County of Winnebago may be subject to pay a certain judgment and execution, which complainant has obtained against the said James H. Ackroyd, may be sold for the satisfaction thereof; and that a writ of summons has been been issued in the said cause returnable on the second Monday of April next, at the Court House in Rockford, in said County, when and where the said defendants are required to appear and answer the said bill, or otherwise the same may be taken as confessed against them respectively. Dated Rockford, January 30th, A. D. 1844

JAMES MITCHELL, Clerk.
G. B. Udell, solicitor, 50

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Winnebago, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford on the eighth day of April next, I shall present a petition to said Court, praying for an order of said Court, that I may be empowered to sell the whole or so much of the Real Estate of Leonard Watson, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased; and all persons interested in said estate are hereby requested there to appear and shew cause (if any they have) why said real estate should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

PETER H. WATSON,
Adm'r of Leonard Watson, deceased.
February 20th, 1844.

To Sarah Watson, widow; and William, Sarah, Thomas, Ann and Hannah Watson, heirs at law of said Leonard Watson, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.
T. D. Robertson, attorney. 1

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Winnebago, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford, on the eighth day of April next, I shall present a petition to said Court, praying for an order of said Court that I may be empowered to sell the whole or so much of the real estate of Angel Whipple, deceased, as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are hereby requested there to appear, and shew cause, (if any they have) why said real estate should not be sold for the purpose aforesaid.

STEPHEN B. WHIPPLE,
Adm'r of Angel Whipple, deceased.
February 20th, 1844.

To Cilenda Whipple, widow; and Charles Babcock and Nancy his wife, Zilpha Whipple, Henry Whipple, Josiah W. Whipple, James Whipple, John Whipple, and Lewis Whipple, heirs at law of Angel Whipple, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.
T. D. Robertson, attorney. 1

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Winnebago Circuit Court, on the first day thereof, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to be holden in Rockford, in said County of Winnebago, on the second Monday of April next, for permission to sell the Real Estate of Frederick Bird, deceased, late of said County, to pay the just debts against said estate, (or so much thereof as may be sufficient for that purpose.) Said lands being in the N. W. quarter of sec. No. 29, and in the S. E. part of that part of sec. No. 30, lying east of Rock River, in Township No. 46, and range No. 2 East, amounting in all to about 154 acres

To Byron B. Bird, Edwin R. Bird, Ellen D. Bird, Julia M. Bird, Frances Bird, Marion Bird, and Henry Bird, children and heirs at law of said Frederic Bird, deceased.

LOUISA G. BIRD, Adm'x.
January 29th, 1844. 52

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } In Circ't Court of said County
Stephenson County } to April Term, A. D. 1844.
BENJAMIN SALTER, for use of ANSLEY SALTER & CO.
vs.
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK. } *For. Attachment*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the said William Kirkpatrick of Wisconsin Territory, that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, in and for the County of Stephenson and State of Illinois, at the suit of Benjamin Salter, who sues for the use of Ansley Salter & Co., and against the estate of William Kirkpatrick, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty six and one fourth cents, together with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, A. D. 1837, until the date of the said Writ, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated the 18th day of January A. D. 1844, directed to the Sheriff of said Stephenson County to execute, which said Writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, with the following being endorsed thereon, to wit: "By virtue of this Writ of Attachment to me directed, I have attached the following Real Estate of the within named Wm Kirkpatrick, to wit: all his interest in the East half of the North-West quarter, and West half of the North-East quarter section 31, Town twenty-seven North, Range eight East of the fourth Principal Meridian. Attached January 19, 1844." Now unless you the said William Kirkpatrick shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Freeport on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, in favor of the said Benjamin Salter, (who sues &c.) and the said estate so attached as aforesaid, will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN A. CLARK, Clerk.
M. P. Sweet, plaintiff's attorney.
January 19 1844 49

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Winnebago Circuit Court
Winnebago County, } April Term, 1844.
ISAIAH COURTRIGHT
vs.
ORSON BORSTWICK } *Petition for Partition*

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Orson Borstwick that the said Isaiah Courtright has filed in the Clerk's office of our Circuit Court, in and for said County, his petition for the partition of certain tracts of land situate in said County and designated as follows, to wit: the South half of the East half of the North West quarter, the South half of the West half of the South West quarter, the West half of the South East quarter, the North East quarter, and the East half of the South West quarter of Section number twenty-two in Township forty-three North of Range two East of the Third Principal Meridian; which said land is represented by the said Isaiah Courtwright, in petition, as belonging to him, the said Isaiah Courtright, and to you as tenants in common or joint tenants. You are therefore hereby required personally to be and appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday of April next, to shew cause if any you have, why the said lands should not be divided by metes and bounds, according to the prayer of said petition, and in conformity with the statute in such cases made and provided

JAMES MITCHELL, Clerk.
Rockford, Jan. 22, 1844. 48

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Winnebago Circuit Court
Winnebago County, } April Term, 1844.
JOSEPH J. HARRIS
vs.
LEVI LEE. } *Foreign Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Levi Lee that two Writs of Attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, at the suit of Joseph J. Harris of the County of De Kalb and State aforesaid, and against the estate of the said Levi Lee, for the sum of three thousand dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Winnebago and De Kalb Counties to execute, which said Writs have been returned as levied upon the following described property, to wit: Two lots of land in De Kalb County, known as the House Lot and Mill Lot of said Levi Lee, in Section 29, Township 42 North, Range 4 East of 3d Principal Meridian, and also by summoning Jason Marsh, Volney A. Marsh, George N. Field, and Charles H. Spafford, as garnishees. Now unless you the said Levi Lee shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday of April next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said Joseph J. Harris, and the estate so attached as aforesaid will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JAMES MITCHEL, Clerk.
Rockford, Jan. 22, 1844. 49

DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.

Extract from an address by Lieut. Gov. Dickenson, of N. Y., delivered at the Fair of the Queen's County Agricultural Society, Oct. 17th, 1843.

"We have the high authority of history, sacred and profane, for declaring that agriculture is a dignified and time honored calling—ordained and favored of heaven and sanctioned by experience; and we are invited to its pursuit by the reward of the past and the present, and the rich promises of the future. While the fierce spirit of war, with its embattled legions, has, in its proud triumphs, 'whelmed nations in blood, and wrapped cities in fire,' and filled the land with lamentation and mourning, it has not brought peace or happiness to a single heart—dried the tears of the widows, or hushed the cries of the orphans it has made—bound up or soothed one crushed or broken spirit—nor heightened the joys of domestic or social life in a single bosom. But how many dark recesses of the earth has agriculture illuminated with its blessings!—How many firesides has it lighted up with radiant gladness! How many hearts has it made buoyant with domestic hope! How often, like the good Samaritan, has it alleviated want and misery, while the priests and Levite of power have passed by on the other side! How many family altars, and gathering places of affection has it erected! How many desolate homes has it cheered by its consolations! How have its peaceful and gentle influences filled the land with plenteousness and riches, made it vocal with praise and thanksgiving!

"It has pleased the benevolent Author of our existence, to set in boundless profusion before us, the necessary elements for a high state of cultivation and enjoyment. Blessings cluster around us like fruits of the land of promise, science unfolds her treasures and invites us to partake literally without money and without price. The propensities of our nature, as well as the philosophy of our being serve to remind us that man was for care and for labor—for the acquisition and enjoyment of property—for society and government—to wrestle with the elements around him; and, that by an active exercise of his powers and faculties alone, can he answer the ends of his creation, or exhibit his exalted attributes. His daily wants, in all conditions of life, prompt him to exertion, and the spirit of acquisition so deeply implanted in the human breast, that 'rumbling passion strong in death,' so universally diffused through the whole family of man, is parent of that laudable enterprise which has caused the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose—planted domestic enjoyments in the lair of the beast of prey, and transformed the earth from an universal wild into one vast store house of subsistence and enjoyment. What can be more acceptable to the patriot or the philanthropist, than to behold the great mass of mankind raised above the degrading influences of tyranny and indolence, to the rational enjoyment of the bounties of their Creator? To see in the productions of man's magic powers, the cultivated country, the fragrant meadow—the waving harvest—the smiling garden, and the tasteful dwelling, and himself chastened by the precepts of religion and elevated by the refinements of science, partaking of the fruits of his own industry, with the proud consciousness that he eats not the bread of idleness and fraud: that his gains are not wet with the tears of misfortune nor wrung from his fellow by the devices of avarice or extortion; his joys heightened, his sorrows alleviated, and his heart rectified by the cheering voice and heaven born influence of woman! Well may he sit down under his own vine and fig-tree without fear of molestation, and his nightly repose be more quiet than that of the stately monarch of the east upon his down of cygnets, or the voluptuous Sybarite upon his bed of roses.

"The prosperity of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, depends not alone upon the successful cultivation of the field and the judicious management of the farm. These to be sure, are of primary importance, and indispensible to the success of the undertaking; but there are other subjects which deeply concern their interests and well being without a knowledge of which they must fail to enjoy the high station they were destined to occupy in the scale of social and political being.

"The farmer cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles; nor can he reap the fruit of knowledge without its care and cultivation. The vast numerical majority of those engaged in this pursuit, over all others shows that our moral, social, and political condition, is in their keeping. It proves the high privileges they enjoy, as well as the responsibility which rests upon them—privileges they cannot properly discharge without the acquisition of general knowledge, and a high cultivation of the moral powers and faculties. With these, they may raise and sustain their own standard of intelligence, and control for good or for evil, the desires of government.

"The mind of the professional man is engaged with his particular calling, striving to become eminent and useful, struggling perchance, with rivalry on either hand, realizing 'how hard it is to climb the steep where fame's proud temple shines from afar.' His mental vision is fixed upon a single object.—His mind is accustomed to run in grooves fashioned by his pursuit—all else palls upon the sense, and he too often lives and dies the mere creature of his profession. The merchant is buried in commerce, and the mechanic is absorbed with inventions and improvements. But to the farmer, devoted to no theories, and wedded to no systems, with the ample volume of nature constantly before him; unfolding her mysteries and spreading out her allurements; the deep fountains of knowledge stands open, all combines to inspire him with a love of the sublime and beautiful. The glory of the morning sunbeam, emblem of hope and gladness—the flowers which smile around him, and the rejoicings of animate nature, tend to fill him with sentiments of adoration, and elevate and refine his heart.

"It is a fallacy no less mischievous than idle, to suppose that there is no learning but the learning of the schools, or that, in the phrase of the day, 'getting an education' necessarily requires the individual to abandon for the time being, all other employments, and devote himself alternately to study and indolence. The pursuit of the farmer, with the prosecution of science and the acquisition of knowledge, too, which will enable him to discharge all the relations of life with as much prudence, understanding and fidelity, as him whose only pursuit is study and which mingling its streams with the mighty current of human affairs, will teach industry, temperance and frugality, and carry refinement and intelligence to the lowliest cabin of the plains, and the remotest cottage of the mountains.

"The moral sublimity of the scene is equalled only by the magnitude of our country, the diversity of her interests and the vastness of her population. When the mind's eye tires with contemplating the untold productions, and resources of the Empire State, with her fertile soil—her broad rivers and inland seas—her extensive territory—her magnificent improvements—her boundless commerce, and her institutions of religion, charity, and learning; let it glance for a moment for a more extensive view, at the infant giants of the west. The wild horse of the prairie now draws the plough over soil where first he was wont to gambol—the bark which bears the hardy emigrant to his distant home, returns deep freighted with the productions of his toil—the shrill war-whoop died away in the hum of busy industry—and shall I add, painful and melancholy as is the reflection, ruin, the white man's tomahawk, is fast doing its work of death upon the Pawnee and Sioux of the border. Stricken and persecuted redman! How few are the hearts that will bleed at the recital of your woes, or the tears that will fall around your lowly death bed! Look for the last time upon the little hillocks where repose the remains of those you loved, and upon the banks of the stream where you sported in childhood, or listened to the shadowy traditions of the past! The mighty warriors of your nation are driven from their rustic firesides—they are hurried to and fro like withered forest leaves before the blasts of autumn, and the few who yet linger will soon cease to tremble! May the deep wrongs which have been visited upon your people, and the wild revenge with which they have been repaid, alike find mercy and forgiveness at the great council fire of eternity, and the red man be ushered into his happy hunting grounds in a forest of fadeless and never-dying beauty.

"It is the high prerogative of the farmer to say who shall administer the various departments of our government, and to indicate its policy. To determine whether the noble ship of state, in which we are all embarked in common, shall ride proudly onward to her port of destination—her anchorage in the harbor of happiness and peace; or whether she shall be torn by the angry and conflicting elements of strife, tossed upon the wave of folly, or wrecked upon the shoals of ambition. The farmer is first to enjoy the benefits of a wise and just, and to taste the bitter consequences which inevitably flow from an erroneous, administration of public affairs. If government is judiciously and economically administered: if industry is not burthened by debt and taxation; if all are protected and none especially favored; its blessing, 'like the dews of heaven, will descend upon all unseen and unfelt, save in the richness and fulness they contribute to produce.' But if government, like the monarchies of the old world is placed beyond, or elevated above the influence or condition of the mass; if it seeks to intrench itself about with office and patronage, and relies for its strength upon its parasites and placemen, and not upon the affections of the people; it cannot win by its justice, though, for a time, it may terrify by its power.

Our benign form of government—founded as it is in the mild authority of opinion, and upheld, like the broad fabric of social order, only by virtue and intelligence—is emphatically a government of benevolence, humanity and peace. The mighty pulsations of its heart-strings vibrate responsive to the ebbs and flows of popular action and feeling; and so lively is the sympathy, and so indissoluble is the union, that the errors of government must be the errors of the people. It therefore becomes the farmer next to the cultivation of the field, and the discharge of his domestic and social relations, to possess himself of a thorough knowledge of the economy of human government and of political science. By this it is not intended to invite to the study of party scrambles—the science of political rewards and punishments—of clamorous partizans for the honors of office or the emoluments of place and station—the patriotic shouts of the latest victors, or the desponding tone of those who have just ceased to draw their sustenance from the public treasury; but that true political science, in which the broad and deep foundations of our government are established; which inculcates the pure and elevated sentiments of justice, virtue, equality and the rights of man: which teaches that the success of people walks hand in hand with their industry and frugality; that all wealth is the production of human labor; that it is the legitimate province of government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their industry but not to attempt the vain and idle experiment of accumulating for them; that all power or advantage conferred by legislation upon one, is taken from another, or from the mass, and is productive of inequality and injustice; and that any system of government which, in time of peace, appropriates the industry of its people to any purpose except to insure its own enlightened, humane and economical administration, is unwise and pernicious, and is conducted upon mistaken and erroneous principles."

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"What's the price of this article?" inquired a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings," said the draper "Seventeen shillings!" she exclaimed; "I'll give you thirteen." "*Seven* shillings," replied the honest tradesman, "is the price of the article."—"Oh! seven shillings!" the lady sharply rejoined; "I'll give you *five*."

Tax Sale.

LIST OF LANDS situate in the County of Winnebago and State of Illinois, on which the Taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1843.

BLOCKS AND TOWN LOTS IN THE TOWN OF WINNEBAGO.

Name of owner.	*No. of Block.*	*No. of Lot.*	*Value per Lot*	*Tax on each Lot.*
Unknown	1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	,80	,0056
do	2	1 2	do	do
do	3	2 3 4 5	do	do
do	6	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	8	1 3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	9		8,00	,056
do	10		do	do
do	11		do	do
do	13		do	do
do	14		do	do
do	15		do	do
do	16		do	do
do	17		do	do
do	19		do	do
do	21		do	do
do	25		do	do
do	26		do	do
do	29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	,80	,0056
do	31		8,00	,056
do	32		do	do
do	33	1 2 3 4 5	,80	,0056
do	34	3 4 5	do	do
do	35	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	36	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	37	1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	38	1 2 3 4 5 8	do	do
do	39	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	40	1 2 3 4 5 9 10	do	do
do	41	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	42	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	43	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	44	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	45	1 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	46	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	47	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	48	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	51		8,00	,056
do	52	1 2 3 4 5	,80	,0056
do	53	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	55		8,00	,056
do	56		do	do
do	58		do	do
do	61		do	do
do	64		do	do
do	65		do	do
do	66		do	do
do	67		do	do
do	68	1 2 3 4 5	,80	,0056
do	69	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	70		8,00	,056
do	71		do	do
do	72		do	do
do	74	6 7 8 9 10	,80	,0056
do	76	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	77	1 2 3 4 5 6	do	do
do	78	1 2 3 4 5 10	do	do
do	79	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	80	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	81	1 2	do	do
do	82	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	83	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	84	2 4 6 7	do	do
do	85	9 10	do	do
do	86	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	87	1 2 3 4 5 9 10	do	do
do	88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	89		8,00	,056
do	90		do	do
do	91		do	do
do	93	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	,80	,0056
do	94		8,00	,056
do	95		do	do
do	96		do	do
do	97		do	do
do	99		do	do
do	100		do	do
do	101	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	,80	,0056
do	102	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	103	3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	104	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	105	8	do	do
do	106	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	107	9 10	do	do
do	108	3 4 5 6 7	do	do
do	109	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	110	1 2 3 4 5 9 10	do	do
do	111	1 2 3 4 5 8	do	do
do	112	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	113	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	114	1 2 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	115	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	116	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	117	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	118	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	119	3 5	do	do
do	120	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	121	1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	122	1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10	do	do
do	124	1 2 3	do	do
do	125	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	127	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	128	3 4 5 6 7 8 10	do	do
do	129	5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	130	1 2 3 4 5 9 10	do	do
do	132	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	133	8 9 10	do	do
do	134	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	135	2 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	136	1 2 3 4 5 7	do	do
do	137	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	138	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	139	10	do	do
do	140	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	141	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	142	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	143	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	144	1 2 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	145	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	146	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	147	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	148	6 7	do	do
do	149	1 2 4 5 6 10	do	do
do	150	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	151	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	152	3 8 9 10	do	do
do	153	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	154	1 2 3 4 6 7 9 10	do	do
do	155	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10	do	do
do	156	3 4 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	157	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	158	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	159	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	160	1 2 3 4 5 8 9	do	do
do	161	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	162	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	163	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10	do	do
do	164	1 2 3 4 5 10	do	do
do	165	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	166	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	167	1 2 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	167	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	168	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	169	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	170	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	172	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	173	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	17	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	176	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	177	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	178	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	179	1 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	180	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10	do	do
do	181	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	182	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	183	1 2 3 4 5 9 10	do	do
do	184	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	186	1 2 3	do	do
do	187	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	188	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	do	do
do	189	1 2 3 4 5 10	do	do
do	191	1 2 3 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	192	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	193	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	194	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	195	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	196	3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	198	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	199	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	200	3 4 5	do	do
do	201	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	202	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	203	4 5	do	do
do	204	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	205	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	206	1 2 3 6 7	do	do
do	207	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	208	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	209	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	210	1 2 6 7 8	do	do
do	211	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	212	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	213	1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	214	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	215	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	216	1 2 3 6 7	do	do
do	217	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	218	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	219	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	220	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	221	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	222	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	223	3 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	224	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	225	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	226	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	227	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	229	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	230	1 2 3 4 5 6	do	do
do	232	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	233	4 5	do	do
do	234	3 8 9 10	do	do
do	235	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	236	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	do	do
do	237	1 2	do	do
do	238	1 2 3 4 5 6	do	do
do	239	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	240	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	241	4 5 9 10	do	do
do	243	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	244	4 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	246	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	247	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	248	6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	249	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do
do	250	4 5	do	do
do	251	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	do	do

WATER BLOCKS.

do	1	1 3 4 5	do	do
do	2	1 2 3 5	do	do
do	3	3 1 5	do	do
do	4	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	5	1 2 3 4	do	do
do	6	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	7	2 3 4 5	do	do
do	8	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	9	3 4 5	do	do
do	10	4	do	do
do	11	3 4 5	do	do
do	12	1 2 3 4 5	do	do
do	13	2	do	do
do	14	4 5	do	do

☞ 40 cents will be added to each lot or tract of land as cost.

Public notice is hereby given to the owners of the foregoing described list of lands, that application will be made to the Circuit Court for the County of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Rockford, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, for judgment to be entered against the foregoing lands and town lots for the amount of taxes, interest and cost due thereon, and for an order to sell the said lands for the satisfaction thereof.

Notice is also given that on the second Monday next succeeding the term of the Circuit Court, all the lands against which judgment shall be pronounced, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House of the said County of Winnebago, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount of said taxes, interest and costs due thereon.

G. A. SANFORD,
Collector Winnebago County, Ill.

Rockford, Feb. 20, 1844.

I, A. Colton, Editor, Proprietor and Publisher of "The Rockford Forum" newspaper, printed and published at Rockford Winnebago Co. Illinois; certify that the above and foregoing list was published in said paper of the 21st day of February A. D. 1844, and in each paper issued by me for that week, and that it was carefully compared and examined by the copy, or original, and found correct; and that the persons and officers required by law to be furnished therewith, have been furnished with the number of copies prescribed by law. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and forty four.

A. COLTON.

WILL YOU GET TIRED OF READING, then pass this without looking at it; but if you have the Rheumatism it may be worth a perusal, as you will here find an article fully warranted to cure or no pay. That article is Dr. Delemoter's Liniment and Specific, sold on the warrantee, and no certificates asked. But recollect if you use this article you will be cured, if you rather have rheumatism, contracted cords and stiff joints, don't get it. But any person seeing these two articles according to the directions, so as to testify as to the effects, in all ordinary cases of rheumatism will be cured.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR FONTAINE, of New Haven, has invented and put into the hands of Comstock & Tyler, as wholesale agents in New York, an article known and sold as the Chinese Hair Eradicator, which effectually removes and forever prevents the growth again of the hair on the place to which it has been applied, without pain or redness, or inflamation, and leaves, skin in its natural color, soft and smooth. Try it before you purchase, and if it does not accomplish all that is promised, do not purchase it.

ALWAYS after taking physic the stomach and bowels are weakened, and are more disposed to contract disease. This condition of the stomach and bowels is effectually counteracted by a few doses of Libby's Bitters, and a person should never be without them as they keep the system in perfect order, and prevent disease of every kind from attacking any part of the body.

THE reader is respectfully requested to remember that Libby's Pills are a purely vegetable composition, and will immediately cure diseases having their origin in an ill-conditioned and unhealthy state of the stomach and impurity of the blood, and bilious affections are always cured by these pills without pain or griping.

For sale by Dr. SEARLE, Rockford. Dec. 6

Truth has Prevailed!

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalelled in the history of the most popular medicine which preceded them or have followed in their track. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients, to which these Pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medicinal substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and *modus operandi*, of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and the organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified, and distributed. The triumph of skill and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America, England, and West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called *the* medicine *par excellence* of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs, and home manufactured certificates.

Peter's Vegetable Pills may be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterizes the operation of most other catharties, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflamation so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peter's Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermittant fever, dyspepsia, dysentary, cholera, cholic, diarrhoea, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peter's Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peter's Vegetable Pills act as a PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which the blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digested matter on the coats of intestines, and which when combined with the biliary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle, from which it expels all acrid particles, and all humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place, which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To imbue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first physicians here, and abroad

In the early months of Spring, when the animal and vegetable worlds are alike influenced by the change of season, aperient medicines are specially beneficial. One dose of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS taken at this season, may save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills during the approaching heats of Summer. Be wise in time. "Preserve and regulate" now, now that you may not have to contend with disease in its fiercer forms hereafter.

Are you subject to pain in the stomach, or bowels after eating, accompanied by a depression of spirits, and an indisposition to active employment of body or mind—shooting pains in the back and limbs—uneasiness in the region of the liver and kidneys—cold feet—faintness and trembling after strong exercise; in short have you any of the sensations which denote a derangement of the digestive or secretive functions, and consequently an impure state of the blood? If so, and you value health take Peter's Vegetable Pills, and insure the restoration of that invaluable blessing.

For sale, by Dr. SEARLE, POTTER & PRESTON, and H. W. LOOMIS, Rockford.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Winnebago County and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New-York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES,

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c. ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of Coughing, and removing the cause of disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their even being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

For nervous or sick headache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of health used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the billious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years and have never been known to fail in removing this distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back breast, side, or any other part of the body ever prepared, and its price only 12½ cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A supply of the article, just received and for sale by

Dr SEARLE, sole agent for Rockford, NEELY & MAY, Belvidere; CHAS. H HIBBARD, Marengo; EDWARDS & BOSWORTH, Dundee, B. W RAYMOND & Co., Elgin. 1y28

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Rockford, March 6, 1844.